

ANALYTICAL PROFILE OF LIDEXAMFETAMINE DIMESYLATE (VYVANSE™)

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INTRODUCTION

Vyvanse™ (lisdexamfetamine dimesylate) is a drug in a new class of long-acting prodrug stimulants for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (Fig. 1). Vyvanse™ was approved by the FDA in February 2007 and is a Federal Schedule II controlled substance. Vyvanse™ is manufactured by New River Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and distributed by Shire, Inc.

Lisdexamfetamine (also "Lidex" or "LDX") is unique from other ADHD drugs because it is a prodrug of *D*-amphetamine designed in part to reduce the potential for abuse. A prodrug is a pharmacological substance which is therapeutically inactive until metabolized in the body. In the case of Vyvanse™, *D*-amphetamine is covalently linked to the amino acid *L*-lysine (Fig. 2). Once lisdexamfetamine passes through the gastrointestinal tract and liver, it is converted to active *D*-amphetamine [1].

Vyvanse™ is currently supplied in three dosage strengths with the following capsule colors and logo markings.

Dosage	Capsule Colors	Imprint
10 mg	white/orange	NRPI04 10 mg
20 mg	white/blue	NRPI04 20 mg
70 mg	blue/orange	NRPI04 70 mg

During the second quarter of 2008, three more dosage strengths (10, 40 and 60 mg) will become available for use [2].

EXPERIMENTAL (REFERENCE & SCREENING) DATA

Reference standards: A 700 mg (white) reference powder was obtained from Shire, Inc., and ten 10 mg capsules were purchased from a local pharmacy.

GC-MS analysis: A portion of the reference powder was dissolved in methanol. Analysis was performed on a HP 6890/5973 GC-MS (EI) with a HP-35 ms column using a ramped general temperature program.

FTIR analysis: FTIR analysis was performed using a Perkin Elmer Spectrum 100 with a single bounce diamond ATR.

Alkaline hydrolysis procedure: One capsule was tested with alkaline hydrolysis to determine if amphetamine could be produced *in vivo*. The contents were made basic with saturated NaOH and heated in a 70° C water bath for approximately 30 minutes. The sample was then extracted with CHCl₃ and analyzed by GC-MS.

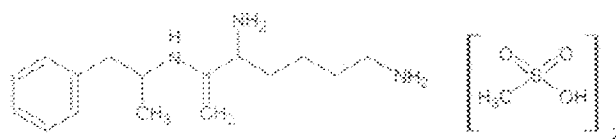


Fig. 1 Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate: MW = 455.60

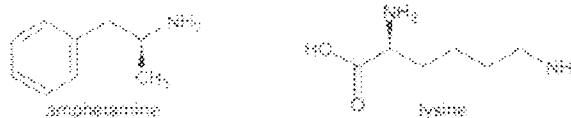


Fig. 2 Amphetamine and lysine structures

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Four color tests were performed on both the sample and reference powder with the following results:

Marquis	orange → brown
Liebermann's	orange
sodium nitroprusside	no color change
acidified cobalt thiocyanate	no color change

The mass spectrum (Fig. 3) of the methanol extract for lisdexamfetamine produced a base ion of *m/z* 83 with a molecular ion of *m/z* 163. Other major ions present include *m/z* 101, 91, 171, and 155.

FTIR-ATR data (Fig. 4) produced principle absorption bands at 1634, 1545, 1513, 1157, and 1036 cm^{-1} .

The alkaline hydrolysis of lisdexamfetamine produced a trace of amphetamine (Figs. 5 and 6).

CONCLUSION

Analytical data consisting of color tests, GC-MS and FTIR-ATR was presented to and the analyst with the identification and confirmation of lisdexamfetamine. The alkaline hydrolysis procedure has shown that amphetamine can be cleaved from the lysine group, although an appreciable amount was not produced under the stated conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Sandra Williams, Shire, Inc. for providing the standard
2. Agent Tim McKibben, CIL, for sharing his data

REFERENCES

1. Vyvanse® "Medication Guide", Shire Pharmaceuticals Inc. retrieved from <http://www.vyvanse.com> on September 11, 2007.
2. Press release announcement retrieved from <http://www.shirepharmaceuticals.com> on March 3, 2008.

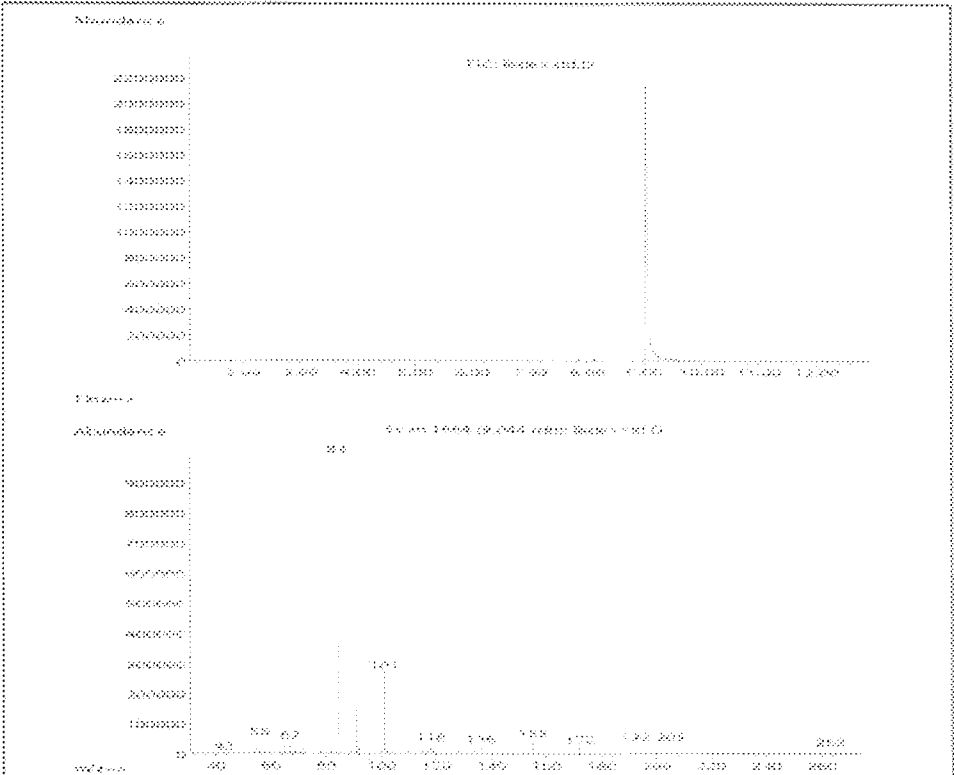


Fig. 3. TIC and mass spectrum of bisexamferamine; MW = 263.34

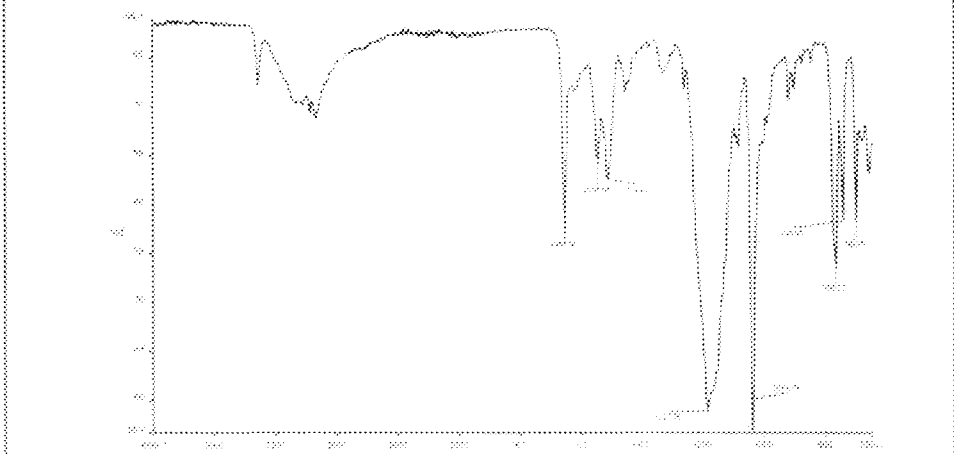


Fig. 4. FTIR-ATR of *N*-benzamidecarboxylic dimethylbenzylamine.

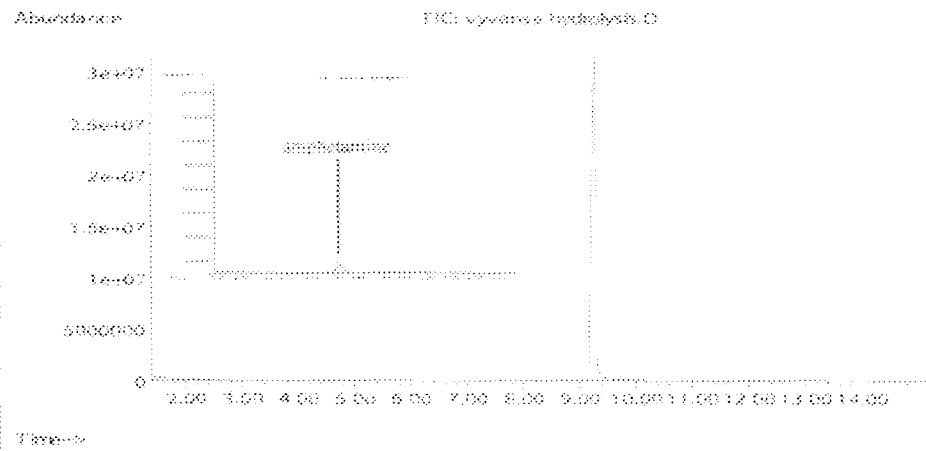


Fig. 5 TIC of amphetamine peak after alkaline hydrolysis of bupropion

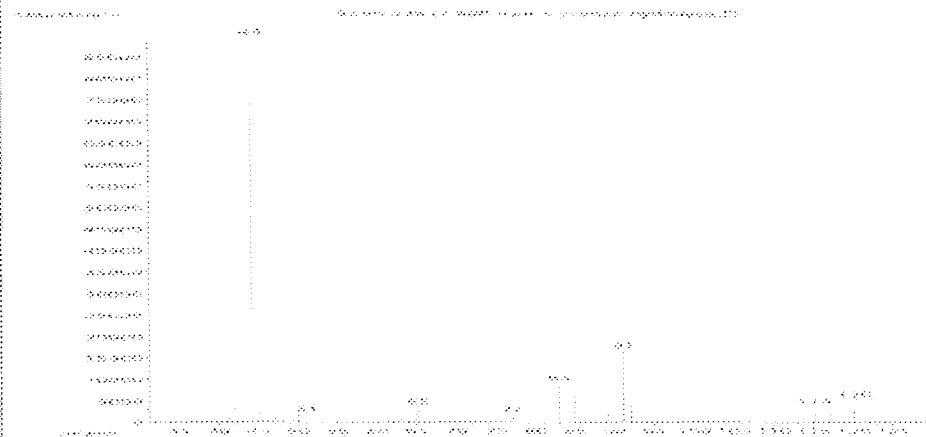


Fig. 6 Mass spectrum of amphetamine peak

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